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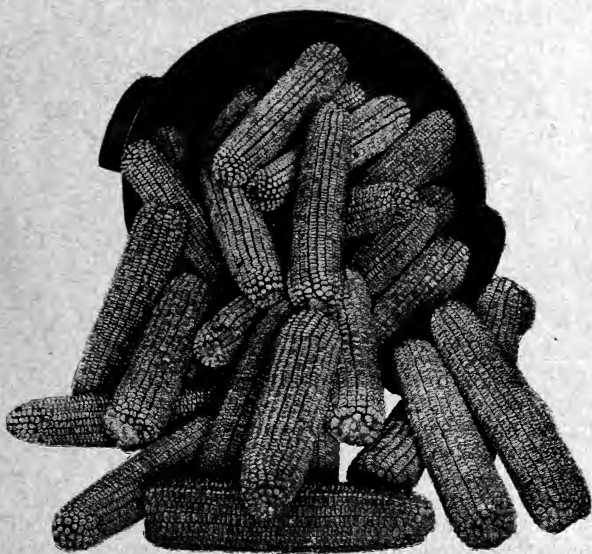
# Geo. T. Fielding's Sons

Seed Merchants and Growers

Manhattan, : : : Kansas

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*Season 1918*



Hiawatha Yellow Dent

## ALFALFA SEED & SEED CORN

Wholesale & Retail

# George T. Fielding's Sons

## Manhattan, Kansas

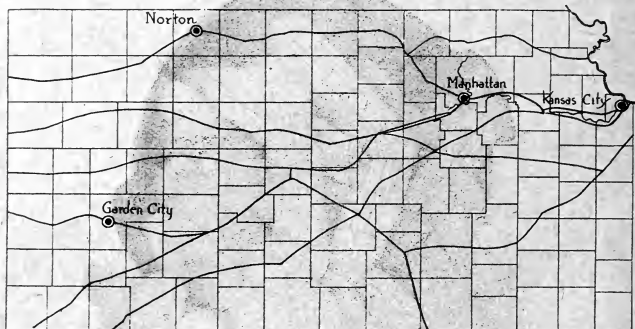
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Wholesale and Retail Growers and Shippers

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### *To Our Customers:*

Twenty-four years' experience has taught us that quality is first, and is demanded by our patrons. Price is a second consideration, and all our efforts to furnish the best have been appreciated by those who know the quality of our seeds.



While we do not claim to have absolutely pure SEED CORN, we do claim to have strictly well bred, high grade, selected corn, which will show high germination and make increased yields per acre, and insure as good returns as a great many so-called Pure Bred.

Our Kansas High Grade ALFALFA SEED has been recognized by experts as the very best grown and is in great demand by our customers in many states outside of Kansas. We grow, grade and distribute our own seed. Samples and prices, wholesale and retail, furnished on request and given the same attention.

**GIVE US YOUR ORDERS EARLY**

### **EXTRA EARLY CORN (Kansas Grown)**

#### **PRIDE OF NORTH**

A small, good yielding yellow corn, can be planted July 1 and will usually mature a crop. Matures in 85 days, Kansas grown. We consider this the very best early home grown corn.

#### **FIELDING'S EARLY CALICO**

Matures in 90 to 100 days. Good for thin land. An excellent corn and a heavy crop producer.

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**SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST**



## CORN, Continued

### MODEL DENT

A medium size, early, red dent corn, good for general crop or early planting. Matures in about 90 days.

### FIELDING'S EXTRA EARLY SILVERMINE

A fine, early white corn, very similar to the Iowa Silvermine, and a good producer. Matures in 85 to 90 days.

### FIELDING'S WHITE PEARL

A high yielding white corn. We have grown and have been breeding up this corn for several years, and it has given the best success of any white corn. Matures in about 100 days, resists drouth, medium size

stalks and an exceptionally good feeding, milling or silage corn.

Have grown 80 bushels per acre average for entire field.

For any kind of land the best white corn we know of, and it cannot be recommended too highly.

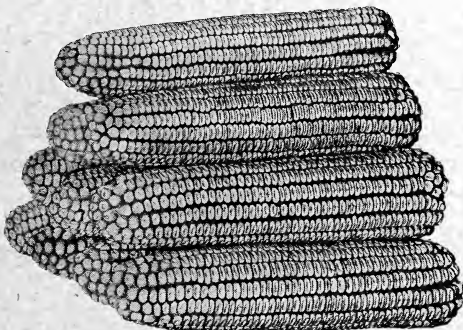
### BOONE COUNTY WHITE

The Old Standby.

Matures in about 105 days. The favorite variety for fancy stock.

### REID'S YELLOW DENT

A first class yellow corn. Excellent feeding corn and a high yielder. Matures in 90 to 100 days.



Fieldings Extra Early Silvermine

### KANSAS SUNFLOWER

A most excellent yellow corn. Matures in about 100 days and is especially adapted for uplands. This is the best yellow corn we know of for western Kansas and Oklahoma. No yellow corn does better in eastern Kansas on the rich river bottoms.

### HILDRETH'S YELLOW DENT

A very large late corn. Matures in about 115 days. Grows very heavy stalk and makes big yield. An excellent silo corn. Should be planted early and would not advise planting on anything except very rich land.

### RED RIVER OR BLOODY BUTCHER

One of the best drouth resisters. Small cob. Matures in about 100 days and a heavy yielder.

### JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE

Similar to Boone County White. Matures in about 105 days.

### HIAWATHA YELLOW DENT

Similar to Hildreth Yellow Dent, though considerably earlier. A good yielder and good silo corn.

### LARGE WHITE DENT

Good yielding white corn. Good milling corn, especially good for silage. Matures in 105 days.

### LARGE YELLOW DENT

Large, good yielding yellow corn. Good silo or feeding corn. Matures 105 to 110 days.

GRADED

***FIELD SEEDS***

SELECTED

Bar'ey, Rye, Flax Buckwheat, Sunflower, Broom Corn, Speltz, Spring Vetch, Rape, Shallo

WHEAT—Karkoff.

OATS—Genuine Red Texas, White Northern.

MILLET—German, Common Siberian, Japanese.

CANE—Early Amber, Orange.

MILO MAIZE—Tall and Dwarf, White Yellow.

FETERETA—Good yielder a dry year.

KAFFIR—Red, White black hull.

COW PEAS—Whippoorwill, New Era.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—Good for upland fertilizing and forage.

***Vegetable Plants***

ONION SETS (Top)—White, Red, Yellow.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Early and late.

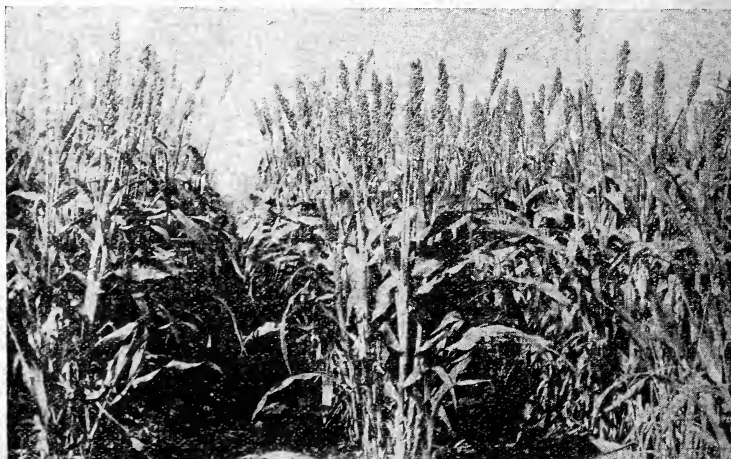
TOMATO PLANTS.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.

EGG PLANT PLANTS.

PEPPER PLANTS.

***Selected, Packed  
and  
Best Stock***



Dwarf White Kaffir Corn. Yield 50 Bushels per Acre

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SEE PAGE 20 FOR ORDER BLANK AND REFERENCE TABLE



## GRASS SEEDS

Prices on Application.

**KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS**—Valuable for lawns as well as pasture. Our stock is double-extra clean.

**ENGLISH BLUE GRASS**—For pasture.

**ORCHARD GRASS**—Choice quality. Will endure considerable shade.

**RED-TOP GRASS**—Valuable as a permanent grass, either in meadows, pastures, or lawns. Our stock is fancy re-cleaned.

**WHITE CLOVER**—For lawns; choice stock.

**TIMOTHY, CLOVER and ALFALFA**—Mammoth Red, Medium Red, Alsike or Swedish. White Blossom Sweet Clover.

**BROMIS INERMIS**—Resists drouth.

**SUDAN GRASS**—Great hay and forage crop.

## Evergreens

The trees we list below are included in the State Forester's list of hardy trees for Kansas, that are suitable for planting throughout the entire state.

The secret of success in growing evergreen trees depends on having fresh vigorous stock to plant. The stock we offer is home grown

and we dig and pack the trees the same day that they are shipped. Our packers are experienced men and handle the trees with the least possible exposure of their roots to the air. This insures the stock reaching the purchaser in perfectly fresh condition. Prices are f. o. b. cars Manhattan, Kansas

### PINES

	Each	Doz.	100
Scotch Pines, transplanted, 24 to 30 inches in height.....	\$0.50	\$6.00	\$40.00
Austrian Pines, transplanted, 24 to 30 inches in height.....	.50	6.00	40.00

### RED CEDARS

	Each	Doz.	100
Red Cedars, transplanted, 10 to 15 inches in height; suitable for ornamental hedges and shelter belt planting.....		1.00	10.00
Red Cedars, transplanted, 30 to 36 inches in height; very compact and well developed; for ornamental planting.....	1.00	10.00	75.00

### CHINESE ARBOR VITÆ

	Each	Doz.	100
Chinese Arbor Vitæ, seedlings, 6 to 10 inches in height, suitable for ornamental hedges and shelter belt planting.....		\$1.00	\$4.00
Chinese Arbor Vitæ, transplanted, 15 to 24 inches in height, nursery run.....		1.50	12.00
Chinese Arbor Vitæ, transplanted, select ornamentals 18 to 30 inches in height.....	\$0.50	5.00	45.00
Chinese Arbor Vitæ, transplanted, select ornamentals 3 to 4 feet in height.....	1.00	10.00	80.00

## Miscellaneous

Blood Meal, Fertilizers, Beef Scraps, Swift's Digester Tankage, Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Meal and Cake, Cold Pressed Cotton Cake, Pratt's Poultry and Stock Tonics and Foods, Poultry Bone, Lice Powders, Oyster Shell and Mica Grit, Liquid Lice Killer, Tobacco Dust for Plant Lice, Plant Jr., Garden Tools, Thompson's Wheelbarrow Seeders, Blatchford's Calf Meal, Pig Meal, and Milk Mash, Careyized Salt Tonic. **ASK FOR PRICES.**

SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST

## VEGETABLE SEEDS

### ASPARAGUS, Package 5c

**CULTURE**—A convenient bed is about 6 feet wide, with a path 2 feet wide on each side. This will require six rows 1 foot apart, and a bed of that width 50 feet long will be ample for an ordinary family, requiring about one pound of seed. It will require about three years from the time of sowing until the bed is in full bearing, but once established, it is good for 20 years. It should be sown in drills 1 foot apart, and when the plants are 4 or 5 inches high they should be thinned out so that they will be 9 inches apart from each other in all the rows. Great care must be taken for the first year to keep down all weeds as soon as they appear, else they will choke up and destroy the young Asparagus. The deeper the soil and the more manure used, the greater will be the crop.

### BEANS, Dwarf or Bush

**CULTURE**—A succession of sowing can be made from the first week in May until September. These dates are for the latitude of New York; further south the sowing must be done earlier, farther north, later. Plant in drills about 2 inches deep, and from 18 inches to 2 feet apart, according to the richness of the soil; the poorer the soil the closer they can be planted. The seeds should be dropped about 2 inches apart.

### Wax-Pod and Butter Beans

#### BLACK GERMAN WAX

(Black seed.) Very early; round, yellow pods; a well-known standard sort.

#### GOLDEN-EYED WAX

Rust-proof. Very hardy and prolific; a desirable and popular sort; pods flat; a favorite with southerners who ship to northern markets.

#### GOLDEN WAX

Very popular; well-known standard sort.

#### GRENNELL'S IMPROVED RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX

An improved strain of Golden Wax.

#### REFUGEE WAX

The earliest wax variety, and very prolific. Pods long, round and yellow.

#### WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX

Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust.

### Green-Podded Bush Beans

#### BUSH LIMA, BURPEE'S IMPROVED

Beans and pods much larger than the old strain.

### PALMETTO

Shoots are very large and light green, also tender and very desirable for the market and home garden. Very quick in growth, with close round-top shoots.

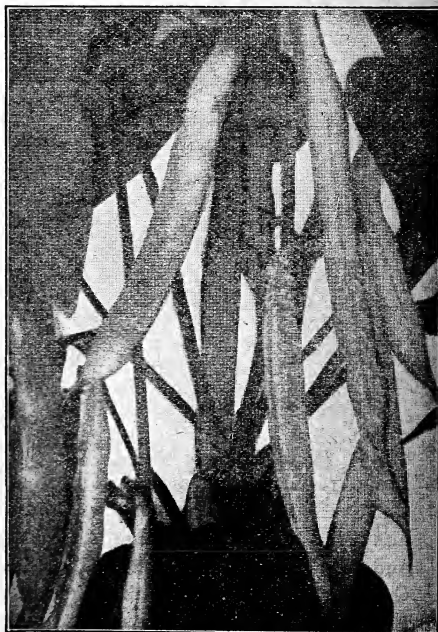
### ASPARAGUS ROOTS

### BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Species of Cabbage; cultivate the same.

### BROCCOLI

Pkt. 5c



Round-Pod Kidney Wax Beans

SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST

## BEANS, Continued

### BUSH LIMA, HENDERSON'S

Beans smaller than Burpee's or Dreer's, but very early and enormously productive.

### BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN-POD

Extra early, prolific. Entirely stringless; crisp, tender; fine quality.

### IMPROVED EARLY RED VALENTINE

Very early; one of the most popular round-pod Beans; best snap sort.

## BEANS, Pole or Running

**CULTURE**—These are more tender, and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans, and should be sown two weeks later. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed, according to the variety, from 3 to 4 feet apart. From five to six seeds are planted in each hill about 2 inches deep. As the matured Bean is used mostly, the season is too short for succession crops in the North, though it is advantageous to plant succession

crops in the southern states, where the season of growth is often from March to November. Rough cedar or similar poles about 7 or 8 feet high should be used for Lima Beans to climb on. They should be set in the ground at least 18 inches, so as to prevent being blown over.

### CUT-SHORT or CORN HILL

A speckled Bean, used for planting among Corn; fine snap sort.

### KENTUCKY WONDER

Fine green-pod sort; early and productive.

### LIMA, LARGE WHITE

Extra-large size. Selected stock. Beans very fine and tender.

### LAZY WIFE

Beans white; pods green and entirely stringless; produces an enormous quantity of pods.

### MEXICAN PINTO BEAN

### NAVY BEAN

## BEET

**CULTURE**—The soil which is best suited is that which is rather light and thoroughly enriched with manure. For an early supply sow in spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work, in drills about 1 foot apart and 2 inches deep. For main crop, sow the first week in May, and for winter use, sow in June.

### CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

The best for early market; as early as the original strain of Egyptian, is thicker and less inclined to push up a woody neck as it advances in growth.

### DETROIT DARK RED

Round; skin dark red; flesh light red; very sweet.

### EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

One of the best known and most popular early sorts; smooth and dark red; excellent quality.

### ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP

Very early, round, smooth, and dark red. Our strain of this variety is very select; it has a very small top, and is one of the best for market.

### EXTRA-EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP

Considered by many the earliest strain of table Beet; small tops; color very dark red; flat and smooth.

### SWISS CHARD, SILVER, or SEA KALE BEET

Grown exclusively for its leaves. The middle of the leaf can be used and served like asparagus, the rest of the leaf like spinach.

## MANGEL-WURZEL

**CULTURE**—The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the varieties cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about 2 inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough, thinned out to 12 to 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil.

### GOLDEN TANKARD

Best and most popular for dairy farming; a very large, yellow-fleshed sort, said to contain a large amount of sugar; grows largely above ground, is hardy, and a heavy cropper.

### LONG RED MAMMOTH PRIZE

The most largely grown of any of the Mangels; roots attain an enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons to the acre; quality superior; the best for deep soil.

### SUGAR, VILMORIN'S IMPROVED

An improvement on the White French Sugar; claimed to have more saccharine matter than any other.

SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST



## CABBAGE

### EARLY DWARF YORK

A standard early English variety; heads small and heart-shaped.

### RICE'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH

Justly popular and esteemed; extensively cultivated for market and family use; a good keeper.

### RICE'S SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

This is the most widely known and popular early variety. Heads are cone-shaped and very solid.

### RICE'S FINE EARLY WINNIGSTADT

One of the best for either early or late use; it rarely fails to form good, solid heads, even where other varieties fail entirely; heads cone-shaped, and a good keeper.

### RICE'S SUREHEAD

All head, and always sure to head, this very popular variety is rightly named Sure-head, because it never fails to form a good solid head, even on poor soil, but the richer the soil the larger and finer the head; it is the finest late Cabbage in this country, and best for market. Heads the list for winter use.

## CARROT

### DANVERS HALF-LONG

One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange-color, 8 to 10 inches in length, thick.

### EARLY SCARLET HORN

A very popular sort; quick-growing; deep orange in color; blunt-rooted.

### OXHEART or GUERANDE

Roots short and very thick and intermediate between Scarlet Horn and Chantenay; color deep orange; fine-grained and sweet; easily dug.

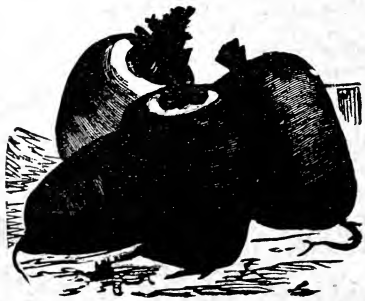


### Rice's Fine Early Winnigstadt BURPEE'S ALL-HEAD EARLY

This new variety is a week earlier than any of the various strains of early summer Cabbage; the deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color, as well as in shape and size; makes a fine winter Cabbage if sown late.

### CHARLESTON LARGE WAKEFIELD

Popular with market gardeners in the South. This strain is about one week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but the heads are fully one-half larger; will not burst when ripe, like most early sorts, and can be left standing in the field some time without damage.



Oxheart or Guerande Carrots

SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST

## CAULIFLOWER

**CULTURE**—When grown to perfection, this is a most delicious vegetable, and well repays generous treatment in cultivation. With a deep rich soil and an abundance of moisture, which in dry seasons must be applied artificially, Cauliflower can be grown well. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. For early fall crops, sow in May, and transplant in June, in rows 4 feet apart, setting the plants 2 feet apart in the row; water frequently if the ground be dry. Frequent hoeing and a liberal supply of rich liquid manure, to keep up a continuous and rapid growth, will produce splendid heads of the most delicate flavor. It facilitates blanching if the leaves are gathered loosely together and tied over the top of the head

to protect from the sun. Cut before the flowers begin to open. Sow as late as June 20 for late crops, in beds or in hills, covering  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep.

### HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL

This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest, and produces beautiful, large, snow-white, tender heads of the most delicious flavor. A splendid market variety. The seed we offer is pure and genuine, and sure to prove satisfactory.

## Celeriac

(Turnip-Rooted Celery)

## CELERY

**CELERY**—Sow seeds in a hotbed or cold-frame. As soon as the plants are about 3 inches high, transplant to a nicely prepared bed in the border, setting them 4 or 5 inches apart. When about 8 inches high, and fine, stocky plants, set them in the trenches. Earth up a little during the summer, keeping the leaf-stalks close together, so that the soil cannot get between them. Finish earthing up in autumn, and never hoe or earth up in moist weather, nor when the plants are moistened with dew.

To preserve Celery for winter, dig trenches 1 foot in width and as deep as the tops of the plants. Stand the Celery in these, erect as they grew, with what dirt adheres to the roots, packing closely, but not crowding. After the trench is filled it should be covered with straw or leaves as a protection from frost. Do not cover until the weather becomes quite cold, and then only a little at a time, as the cold becomes greater. Celery will bear a good deal of frost. The trench must have good drainage.

### DWARF GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

Our strain of this variety is unexcelled and absolutely reliable; this sort is, without doubt, the finest early Celery in cultivation. It is perfectly solid, of a fine nutty flavor; attains a good size, and when blanching is of a handsome golden yellow color.

### GIANT PASCAL

The largest variety grown; is also the best keeper; of fine, nutty flavor, and very blanching; deservedly popular for fall and winter use.

### IMPROVED WHITE PLUME

A well-known and perhaps the most popular variety of Celery; very early, ornamental, and, for quality surpassed by none; has great merit as an early market sort.

## SUGAR CORN

### Extra Early Sugar Corn

#### ADAMS' EXTRA EARLY

Not a Sugar Corn, but largely grown for early use, especially in the South.

#### EX. EARLY CORY MAMMOTH WHITE

A most excellent, large and very early sort; ears double the size of the old Cory, retaining their fine, pure white color when

cooked; cobs pure white, thus giving the ears no dark tinge.

#### GOLDEN BANTAM

Extremely early yellow variety of delicious flavor.

#### MINNESOTA

Deservedly popular, either for market-gardeners or private families.

SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST



# SUGAR CORN, Continued

## Medium-Early Sugar Corn

### SHAKER'S EARLY

Large ears; excellent quality; fine market sort; much used by canners.

## Late Sugar Corn

### COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Very distinct from any other sort; sometimes yields as many as five ears on a stalk; cob very small, with deep kernels of pearly whiteness. This is considered the finest of all Sweet Corn, and will delight the most fastidious epicure.

### EGYPTIAN

Somewhat later than Stowell's Evergreen; fine large ears; makes a fine canning variety, and desirable for late market.

### LATE MAMMOTH

The latest variety; ears of immense size, grains large and broad; quality the best.

### STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

The standard for quality, and the best-known variety; a favorite alike with canners and market-men. Always brings good prices on account of its extra-high quality and remains a long time in condition suitable for boiling.

## Fodder Corn

## Pop Corn

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—Shelled.

WHITE RICE—Shelled.

WHITE PEARL—Shelled.

## Corn Salad

**CULTURE**—This excellent salad may be had the year round. Sow in September in drills 8 inches apart, covering the seeds lightly, and protect from frost by a light covering of hay or litter. This seed may also be sown in spring.

### LARGE GREEN CABBAGING

A small hardy salad; used also as a substitute for lettuce; can be sown in September and wintered over same as spinach.

## Cress, or Pepper Grass

**CULTURE**—A popular salad which should be sown early in the spring—very thickly in shallow drills—and at short intervals, for succession, as it soon runs to seed.

### EXTRA CURLED

A small plant, having a fine, pungent flavor, and used as a salad; may be cut two or three times.

## CUCUMBER



White Spine

**CULTURE**—For earliest use, sow the seed in the hotbed or greenhouse in February or March, in warm loam, where the temper-

ature is about 90 degrees; cover half an inch deep, and, when the plants are of fair size, transplant into hills (made in the green-

SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST

## CUCUMBER, Continued

house), four plants in a hill, so that when the weather permits the whole hill can be moved to the open ground by means of tins made for that purpose. Plant for general use in the open ground, about June 1, in hills 6 feet apart each way, and thin to three plants in a hill. Fine old manure (about 6 cords per acre) is sufficient; or, better still, plant on land from which a crop has been taken, and which was heavily manured for that crop. A sprinkling of dry plaster will keep off the striped bugs.

### BOSTON PICKLING

Fruit short, smooth and pointed at each end; color bright green; a great yielder; one of the best sorts for pickling.

### EARLY CLUSTER

Fruit small and borne in pairs; light green and a great bearer; a well-known standard sort.

## Endive

### Pkt. 5c

**CULTURE**—Endive is one of the best salads for fall and winter use. Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July. Plant 1 foot apart each way. When the plant has attained its full size, gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips in a conical form. This excludes the light and air from the inner leaves, which, in the course of from three to six weeks, become blanched.

### MOSS CURLED

Grows more densely and is more compact than Green Curled, and the leaves are finer cut.

### WHITE CURLED

For early use; should be used when young.

## Eggplant

**CULTURE**—The Eggplant will thrive well in any good garden soil, will repay good treatment. The seeds should be sown in hotbed or warm greenhouse in March or April, and when about an inch high, potted in 2-inch pots. Plant out about June 1, 2½ feet apart. If no hotbed is at hand, they can be grown in any light room where the temperature will average 75 degrees.

### EARLY FORTUNE

We consider this as the very best of the White Spines for slicing, and for shipping as it holds its fine dark green color better than any other variety we know.

### EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN

A vigorous grower and great producer; fruit medium size, very early and good for pickling or slicing.

### LONG GREEN IMPROVED

Fine for pickling when small; also good for table use when about half grown.

### WHITE SPINE, IMPROVED EARLY

The most popular strain of White Spine; best for general outdoor culture.

### NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE

The leading market variety, and undoubtedly the best for size, quality and productiveness.

### NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE SPINELESS

Similar to New York Improved Purple, except that it is entirely free from spines.

## Gourd

**CULTURE**—Gourds are tender annuals, and should not be planted until all danger of frost is over, and not less than 6 feet apart each way, in good, rich loam. Three plants in a hill will be sufficient to leave at the last hoeing.

### FANCY VARIETIES MIXED

This is a collection of the ornamental and fancy sorts.

## Herbs

### Pkt. 5c

### SWEET, POT and MEDICINAL

**CULTURE**—The seeds should be sown in spring, in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and the young plants thinned out or transplanted to about 4 inches. They should

SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST

## HERBS, Continued

be harvested on a dry day, just before the blossom develops, dried quickly and bottled, or closely packed in dry boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

**ANISE**—Used for flavoring.

**BALM**—Very fragrant leaves.

**BORAGE**.

**CARAWAY**—The seeds of this herb are used for flavoring and render satisfaction When devoted to this purpose.

**CATNIP**.

**CORIANDER**—Seed used for flavoring.

**DILL**—Used for flavoring pickles.

**HOREHOUND**—Very useful in curing coughs.

**LAVENDER**—Leaves very fragrant.

**ROSEMARY**—Leaves very fragrant.

**RUE**—A medicinal plant.

**SAFFRON**.

**SAGE**—A highly aromatic herb; most useful of all.

**SAVORY, WINTER**.

**SWEET BASIL**—Leaves used for flavoring.

**SWEET FENNEL**—Seeds aromatic.

**SWEET MARJORAM**—Used as a seasoning.

**SUMMER SAVORY**—Used as a culinary herb.

**THYME**—Used as a seasoning.

**WORMWOOD**—Has medicinal qualities. A splendid plant for poultry; should be planted in all poultry yards.

## Leek

## Kohlrabi

(Turnip Rooted Cabbage)

**CULTURE**—This vegetable, the popularity of which is rapidly increasing, combines the virtues of the turnip and cabbage, but excels both in nutritive, hardy and productive qualities. The seed may be sown in June, in rows 18 inches apart, and the plants thinned out to 8 or 10 inches in the rows.

### EARLY WHITE VIENNA

Best for general table use; flesh tender and white.

## Kale or Borecole

**CULTURE**—Sow from the middle of April to the beginning of May in prepared beds; transplant in June, and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and would be much more extensively grown than it is if its excellent qualities were generally known.

# MUSK MELON

### HONEY DEW MELON

This is a new type of melon. It is not a Casaba, the seed cavity being like the ordinary canteloupe. The color is dull white when ripe, size about 6 inches in diameter, from top to bottom and 7 to 8 inches long, all melons being nearly the same size. This melon has no netting but the rind though thin, is very tough and so close that the excellent flesh is practically sealed up where it keeps in finest condition from 3 to 5 months after it is ripe. Color of flesh is rich green from close to the rind to the seed cavity and the flavor is delightful to all who enjoy a good melon. It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of morning dew.

### BANANA CANTELOUPE

Shaped somewhat as name indicates; grows from 2 to 2½ feet in length; flesh deep salmon, of good quality. It is eagerly bought, owing to its odd appearance.

### BURREL'S GEM

An orange-fleshed Rocky Ford. Fine grained and spicy.

### FINE-NETTED NUTMEG

Small, very early and fine-netted; fruit round; flesh green and very sweet.

### HACKENSACK, EXTRA-EARLY IMPROVED

An improvement on the old Hackensack, and similar in shape and appearance; nearly as large, fully ten days earlier. One of the finest for market gardeners; quality perfect.

### JENNY LIND

An extra early, small green-fleshed melon of fine flavor; round and flattened at the ends.

SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST



## MUSK MELON, *Continued*

### MILLER'S CREAM

A widely known and valuable variety; round or egg-shaped; color dark green, and finely netted; flesh salmon-pink, thick and very sweet and spicy in flavor.

### OSAGE

This is the favorite market melon of Chicago and many other western markets, and is usually quoted by name by western commission merchants, and offered on the bills-of-fare of first-class hotels and restaurants. It is globe or egg shaped, slightly netted; skin dark green and flesh orange-pink, very thick, and of a flavor not surpassed by any in cultivation; as a market melon it is superior and most profitable.

### ROCKY FORD

An improved and oblong form of the Netted Gem. A most excellent green-fleshed sort, of the finest flavor.

### THE PRINCESS

In shape this melon is slightly elongated; skin dark green and densely netted; ribs shallow; flesh deep salmon-yellow, and not surpassed by any in rich, spicy flavor; it has all the excellent points which go to make a splendid market melon, including size, averaging 6 to 8 pounds.

## LETTUCE

### DENVER MARKET

Early, for forcing or open ground; heads large and solid; leaves crisp and tender, blistered like a Savoy cabbage; attractive in appearance.

### GRAND RAPIDS

As a distinctly forcing and shipping Lettuce this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list; beautiful in appearance.

### HANSON IMPROVED

Extensively grown by market-gardeners, as it is always sure to make large, handsome heads of excellent quality; inner leaves white.

### PRIZE-HEAD EARLY

Leaves green and red, very thin, crisp and tender; one of the best for private use.

### SILESIA EARLY CURED

Early and tender; leaves yellowish green; good for the home or market garden.

### SIMPSON BLACK-SEEDED

Nearly double the size of the Simpson Early Curled; leaves are delicate golden yellow; superior variety for forcing or out-of-doors.

### SIMPSON EARLY CURLED

(White seed.) A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground; a favorite with market gardeners.

## MUSTARD

**CULTURE**—As an ingredient, the green Mustard imparts a delightful pungent flavor to the various forms of prepared salads. For early crops, the seed may be sown in a hotbed in March, and for general crop at frequent intervals throughout spring, in drills 8 to 12 inches apart.

### BROWN or BLACK

Considered more pungent than White; to

be used in the same way. Leaves very tender.

### SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED

This is grown extensively in the South where it is highly esteemed.

### WHITE LONDON

Considered the best for salads and spinach; leaves light green. It is best when about 4 inches high.

## WATER MELON

### DIXIE

The finest; a cross between Kolb Gem and Mountain Sweet, surpassing the former as a shipper and the latter in luscious sweetness

and delightful flavor; best for shipping; finest for quality; largest and most productive melon. Much longer than Kolb Gem; rind darker and more beautifully striped.

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SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST

## WATER MELON, *Continued*

### MONTE CRISTO, or KLECKLEY SWEETS

Fruits oval and of medium size; skin dark green; flesh rich, bright red, very sweet, and tender. One of the best.

### MOUNTAIN SWEET

Old, but still the standard of excellence for quality; fruit long; very dark green.

### TOM WATSON

A splendid variety, both for home garden and shipping; shape long; color dark green, flesh bright red and very solid.

## ONION SEED

### LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

Onion-growers who prefer the red varieties will find our pedigree strain far surpassing the ordinary Red Wethersfield in size, productiveness and keeping qualities. It is of the finest form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, much finer-grained than many of the red sorts.

### PRIZETAKER

This variety, of recent introduction, annually grows in favor. It excels every Onion now existing in beauty, size and productiveness, and equals the best in quality, being as mild in flavor as the imported Spanish Onions of our groceries. Can be grown successfully in any locality where other Onions are produced. The color is a bright straw, and it always grows to a uniform shape, which is nearly a perfect globe. Having a small neck, stiff necks are almost unknown. We call attention to this fact. Our seed is the choicest American-grown, and not imported Spanish King, as sold by some dealers at low prices under the name of Prizetaker.

### SOUTHPORT LARGE RED GLOBE SELECTED

All grown from selected, hand-picked bulbs, none but those perfect in size and shape being set for seed.

### YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS, OUR FINEST STRAIN

This is the product of years of careful selection, and is the most perfect type of the Yellow Globe Danvers Onion which intelligent, painstaking care can produce. It is immeasurably superior to the average seed offered, not only in shape and color, but in productiveness. The product of this seed always finds a ready sale, even when the general crop is a "glut" on the market, and will always average 50 cents per barrel more than any other strain. This, our special strain, is all grown from selected, hand-picked bulbs, none but those perfect in size and shape being set for seed.

### SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE SELECTED

All grown from selected, hand-picked bulbs, none but those perfect in size and shape being set for seed.

### SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE SELECTED

- All grown from selected, hand-picked bulbs; none but those perfect in size and shape being set for seed. Always brings highest prices in market.

### ONION SETS

Potato Onions, or Irish Multiplier.

## OKRA

This is an annual from the West Indies, cultivated for its green seed-pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. It is highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. The pods, when young and tender, should be sliced in sections, strung on a thread and hung in the shade to cure, like dried apples; can be used or soup at any time.

**CULTURE**—Sow the seed thinly in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills 2 feet apart. After the plants are up, thin them out to 9 inches apart; hoe frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they grow. Gather the pods when quite green and about 1½ inches long.

### EXTRA EARLY DWARF

(Green Pods.) Very early and productive.

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SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST



## PEAS

**CULTURE**—Our trial of Peas is probably the most extensive on this side of the Atlantic, and it enables us to discard inferior sorts and to offer in the following list only the best varieties. Peas come earlier to maturity in light, rich soil. For general crop, a deep loam or a soil strongly inclining to clay is best. For early crop, decomposed leaves or leaf-mold should be used; or, if the soil is very poor, strong manure may be used. For general crop, a good dressing should be applied, and for the dwarf-growing kinds the soil can hardly be too rich. When grown as a market crop, Peas are never staked; for private use, they are generally sown in double rows, and the tall varieties staked up by brush. For an early crop, sow as soon as the ground can be worked, and make repeated sowings every two weeks for succession. After the first of June sowing should be discontinued until the middle of August, when a good crop may be secured by sowing an extra-early sort.

### EXTRA-EARLY DWARF PEAS

#### BLISS AMERICAN WONDER

One of the earliest wrinkled sorts, and one of the most popular. Height  $\frac{3}{4}$  foot.

#### MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM

Very early; prolific and of delicious flavor. Height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

#### EXTRA-EARLY PREMIUM GEM

An improvement on Little Gem. Height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

#### IMPROVED TOM THUMB

A well-known, popular extra early. Height  $\frac{3}{4}$  foot.

#### NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

Very early; pods always well filled with Peas of the finest quality. Height  $1\frac{1}{4}$  feet.

#### PETER PAN

Unquestionably the best large-podded, dwarf, extra-early Pea yet introduced; hardy and productive; pods very large and dark green. Height  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

### PARSNIP

**CULTURE**—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 inches apart, covering half an inch deep. When well up, thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots, they are improved by frost, and it is usual to take up in fall a certain quantity for winter use, leaving the rest in the ground till spring, to be dug as required.

#### LONG SMOOTH WHITE

A standard variety.

#### HOLLOW CROWN

### SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR

As early as American Wonder, with much prolific. Height 1 foot.

### ALASKA

The earliest blue Pea; a fine sort; popular with canners and market gardeners; ripens uniformly. Very tender and of fine flavor; pods well filled. Height  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

### AMEER

Extra-early blue Pea; large, dark green pods; on order of Gradus. Height 3 feet.

### BLISS EVERBEARING

Continuous bearer; pods long; delicious flavor. Height 2 feet.

### TELEPHONE

Pods large, filled with immense Peas of first-class quality; one of the very finest. Height  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

### TELEGRAPH

Very large pods and Peas of excellent flavor; popular English sort. Height 4 feet.

### CANADA FIELD

Seed small, white; for field culture only; largely used for sowing among oats. Height 3 feet.

### CHAMPION OF ENGLAND

One of the richest and best flavored Peas; well known and popular. Height 5 feet.

### MARROWFAT, BLACK-EYED

(Hand-picked stock.) Is very hardy and prolific. Height 5 feet.

### SUGAR, DWARF GRAY-SEEDED

(Edible pods.) Height 2 feet.

### SUGAR, TALL GRAY-SEEDED

(Edible pods.) Height 3 feet.

### PARSLEY

**CULTURE**—Parsley succeeds best in rich, mellow soil. As the seed germinates very slowly, it should be sown early in spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. For winter use, protect in a frame or light cellar or a few plants may be placed in pots or boxes and kept in the house. It is often used very effectively for edging flower-beds.

SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST

## **PARSLEY, Continued**

### **CHAMPION MOSS CURLED**

An English strain with moss-curved foliage; vigorous grower; a standard variety; desirable.

### **FINE DOUBLE CURLED**

A standard variety; plants bear an abundance of finely curled leaves; ornamental.

## **PEPPER**

**CULTURE**—Grown largely for pickles. Sow in hot-beds early in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable. They should be planted in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. They may also be sown in the open ground when danger of frost is past.

### **CHINESE GIANT**

A very fine, large, red, rather late variety.

# **POTATOES**

### **EARLY OHIO**

Now widely known and deservedly one of the most popular sorts. It has the advantage of being fit for use and sale even before fully ripe. A few days earlier than the Early Rose, and similar in color and habit of growth. Quality dry and mealy.

### **EARLY ROSE**

Our stock of this popular variety is in its original purity, we having renewed our planting stock annually for several years

### **LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE**

A favorite and well-known pickling sort; is early, large, mild, and thick-skinned.

### **LONG RED NARROW CAYENNE**

Pods slender, about 3 inches long and bright red; very pungent and productive.

### **RED CHILI**

Very small, bright red; cone-shaped; one of the hottest.

### **RUBY KING**

The best and most profitable mild red Pepper for market or family use; so sweet and mild they can be eaten raw like an apple; large size.

### **SWEET MOUNTAIN, or MAMMOTH**

Large and mild flavored; a well-known standard sort; color glossy red; rind thick and fleshy; popular with all growers.

past from the north where it is about the only variety planted for market.

### **IRISH COBBLER**

A variety which becomes popular wherever tried on account of its earliness, handsome appearance, and excellent quality. Tubers are round and smooth, skin creamy white and often netted; flesh white. We do not hesitate to recommend this variety.

## **BLISS TRIUMPHS**

# **PUMPKIN**

### **CONNECTICUT FIELD**

This variety is most extensively used throughout New England and New York for field culture; is generally planted with corn.

### **CUSHAW, or CROOKNECK**

Grows to a very large size, sometimes attains a weight of 70 pounds and resembles in shape the Winter Crookneck squash; of light cream-color, sometimes slightly striped with green.

### **LARGE CHEESE, or KENTUCKY FIELD**

Flat and round like a cheese; color of skin deep orange, flesh somewhat lighter; one of the best for table use.

### **QUAKER PIE**

This is a very distinct and valuable variety; it is oval in shape, and tapers toward each end; in color it is a creamy white inside and out. It keeps late, and is one of the best varieties for pies.

### **SWEET, or SUGAR**

This is a small, round, and very prolific variety; skin and flesh deep orange-yellow; very fine grained, sweet and fine for pies. The pie Pumpkin of New England. One of the most satisfactory kinds to grow, either for home use or market.

### **WINTER LUXURY**

**SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST**

## RADISH

### TURNIP, CRIMSON GIANT

Extremely large, but never pithy; suitable for forcing or open culture; very tender and crisp.

### TURNIP, EARLY DEEP SCARLET

An early, round, deep scarlet-skinned variety; crisp and tender.

### TURNIP, EXTRA-EARLY SCARLET WHITE-TIPPED FORCING

A beautiful forcing variety; similar in shape and appearance to Scarlet Turnip White-tipped. Has small top and may be planted closely.

### TURNIP, ROSY GEM

Fine for forcing or open culture; a perfect globe in shape; deep scarlet on top, blending into white at the bottom; very tender and fine-grained and rarely becoming hollow or pithy. One of the handsomest Radishes, and most effective when prepared for the table.

### TURNIP, SPARKER, WHITE-TIPPED

New. A very handsome, round sort, very early; crisp and of fine quality; bright scarlet on top with liberal amount of white at bottom.

### OLIVE-SHAPED, EARLY DEEP SCARLET

Similar in shape to Early Scarlet Olive, but skin of a deep scarlet.

### OLIVE-SHAPED, FRENCH BREAKFAST

Pink color, olive shape, white-tipped, and the favorite variety in the markets of Paris; popular everywhere.

### OLIVE-SHAPED, VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE

One of the very earliest Radishes in cultivation; equally good for forcing or open culture; color a beautiful scarlet; crisp, juicy, and tender.

### LONG ICICLE

The finest white variety; very early.

### LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP

A well-known and very popular variety of excellent quality; a standard sort for market and home garden.

### LONG WHITE LADY FINGER

Of rapid growth, beautiful shape; skin and flesh snow-white, juicy, firm, crisp, tender; finest of long white Radishes.

## FALL and WINTER RADISHES

### LONG BLACK SPANISH

A long, black-skinned variety; flesh white and slightly pungent; one of the latest and hardiest.

### ROUND BLACK-SPANISH

Skin black, roots globe-shaped; white-fleshed and of piquant flavor.

### ROSE CHINA WINTER

Bright rose-colored skin; flesh white and quality excellent; one of the best for fall and winter use; a favorite with market-men.

### WHITE CHINESE, or NEW CELESTIAL

It is ready for use when 2½ or 3 inches long, and continues until nearly 6 inches long, making it almost an all-season Radish. The flesh is firm, solid, and pure white, and is very attractive in appearance.

## RHUBARB

**CULTURE**—Rhubarb succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. It may be propagated by seed, but is usually grown from roots. But, whether grown from seed or roots, a deep, rich soil, trenched to the depth of 2 or 3 feet, is required to insure the full development of the leaf-stalks. Sow the seed in April in drills, and when the plants are of fair size, thin to 9 inches apart, in the drill. In the fall following, or the next spring, the plants will be large enough to transplant into rows 3 feet apart, setting them the same distance apart in the rows. When grown from roots, they are usually set in the spring, and sometimes in the fall; either spring or fall will do, but the spring is considered best.

### MYATT'S LINNÆUS GIANT

An early and very fine variety; leaves and stalks of immense size. Juicy and tender; grows quickly, producing fine succulent stalks.

## SALISFY, or OYSTER PLANT

**CULTURE**—Sow the seed in light, deep soil, early in spring, in drills 12 inches apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out the young plants to 4 or 5 inches. The roots will be ready for use in October, when a supply should be taken up and stored like carrots. Those remaining will suffer no injury by being left in the ground till spring, but should be dug up before commencing their growth.

SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST



**OYSTERPLANT, Continued****MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND**

We consider this the largest and most profitable Salsify in cultivation; roots are two to three times the size of the ordinary Salsify and of more agreeable flavor. It is pure white in color, and invaluable to market gardeners.

**SPINACH**

**CULTURE**—This is a very important crop in our market gardens, and is one of the most easily managed of all vegetables, requiring but little culture, and may be had fit for use the entire season. The main crop is sown in September. It is sometimes covered up in exposed places with straw or salt hay during winter, which prevents it from being cut by frost; but in sheltered fields there is no necessity for covering. For summer use it may be sown at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August. Spinach is most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

**BLOOMSDALE SAVOY-LEAVED**

A heavy cropper, of fine quality and very hardy; succulent leaves; curled and crinkled like a Savoy cabbage; most productive.

**LONG-STANDING THICK-LEAVED**

Stands the longest before running to seed; dark green. Grown especially for us in Holland.

**SQUASH**

**CULTURE**—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be

delayed until settled, warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way, and the winter sorts 8 feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. Do not break the steams from those intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase liability of decay.

**BOSTON MARROW**

Fine fall variety; oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and firm; best for pies, and also for canning.

**GOLDEN SUMMER CROCKNECK**

The standard summer variety; small crockneck, skin bright yellow; very early and quite productive.

**IMPROVED HUBBARD**

The well known and standard late variety; our strain is excellent.

**PIKE'S PEAK, or SIBLEY**

A productive variety, maturing at the same time as Hubbard; considered by many of as good quality; flesh solid, rich, golden orange color.

**WINTER CROCKNECK**

A good keeper, with yellow skin; a well-known, old-fashioned sort.

**WARTED HUBBARD**

A superior strain of mammoth size, and entirely covered with warty excrescences. Rich dark green color, and of very best quality.

**TOMATO**

**CULTURE**—The Tomato is raised from seed, which should be sown in the hotbed about February 20, and continuous sowings made until April 1, according as the plants are wanted for use. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant to 4 inches apart; and, after three or four weeks, transplant from the hotbed into a cold-frame, setting the plants 8 inches apart each way. (A coldframe is simply a low wooden frame covered with glass, used to protect such plants as are not sufficiently hardy to withstand our winters.) Keep the plants cool, so as to make them stocky. Set out in the open ground about June 1, in well enriched soil, setting the plants 5 feet apart each way.

**ACME EARLY**

Well known and generally cultivated; early, smooth; ripens evenly; color purplish red.

**CLARK'S JEWEL**

Very early, productive; smooth, round, of superior quality.

**DWARF CHAMPION**

Distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruit smooth, early and purplish red.

**DWARF STONE**

New. As early and nearly double the size of Dwarf Champion, much more productive.

**EARLIANA**

New. Claimed to be the earliest; large, smooth, red; very prolific.

**GOLDEN QUEEN**

Yellow; ripens early; is large sized, smooth and solid; of very fine appearance and excellent quality. If sliced in with the red sorts it forms an attractive dish.

**SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST**

## **TOMATO, Continued**

### **JUNE PINK**

New. Very early; of medium size, round, smooth and very solid. Color pink.

### **LIVINGSTON'S CORELESS**

New. A most promising large, bright red, main crop, globe-shaped Tomato.

### **LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE**

New. Fruit large, always firm and smooth; color rose, tinged with purple.

### **NEW STONE**

A great favorite with canners; the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large Tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is directly superior to most of that offered under this name, being more uniform, better colored and larger. Fruit round, apple-shaped, very large, deep red, and very heavy.

### **PEAR-SHAPED RED**

Used for preserves and to make "Tomato-figs." Fruit bright red, distinctly pear-shaped, and with a peculiar flavor.

### **PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW**

Similar to Pear-shaped Red, except in color.

### **PERFECTION**

(Livingston's.) A standard sort; early, regular and productive. A splendid spherical Tomato for canning or shipping; blood red; has few seeds.

### **PONDEROSA**

Very large, solid of good flavor; specimens have been grown to weigh 4 pounds; color bright red; very few seeds.

### **TROPHY**

Very solid and good in every way; bright red color; a standard late sort; grown very extensively.

## **TURNIP**

**CULTURE**—For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin to 8 inches apart as soon as the plants are large enough to handle. For succession, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowings should be made just before rain if possible, a rapid growth being important.

### **LARGE WHITE GLOBE STRAP-LEAVED**

A perfect globe shape, 6 to 8 inches in diameter; skin and flesh pure white, firm, sweet and fine flavored.

### **PURPLE-TOP STRAP-LEAVED**

The most widely cultivated and best-known variety. Used largely for sowing

broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above ground. Though used for stock feeding it is esteemed as a fine table variety.

### **WHITE EGG**

Of this fine Turnip, 600 bushels to the acre have been raised as a second crop. A pure white, rapid growing, egg shaped variety, and good for either early or late use; flesh firm, fine grained and sweet, and unexcelled for table use.

### **RUTABAGA**

### **IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE-TOP**

This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. Bulbs are of great size, yellow fleshed, with purple crown, and one of the most desirable varieties now cultivated.

## **TOBACCO SEED**

**CULTURE**—Seeds may be started in hot-beds, or sown in the open ground as soon as the ground can be worked, in rich, dry soil; rake off the bed, and sow broadcast, pressing down firmly and evenly, covering the seed very slightly; keep free from weeds, and water frequently if the weather is dry; set out the first of June, 3 feet apart, in land that has been heavily manured.

### **CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF**

A popular sort, used for cigar wrappers.

### **FINE HAVANA**

Finest strain of imported seed.

## **SUNFLOWER**

### **MAMMOTH RUSSIAN**

The standard large growing variety, which is used largely for feeding poultry.

## **NASTURTIUM, SWEET PEAS, PANSY**

(Best Varieties)

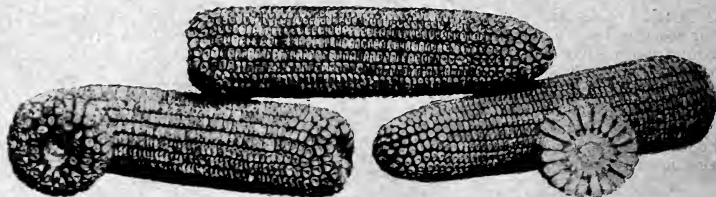
SEE YELLOW SHEET FOR PRICE LIST



## REFERENCE TABLE

Quantity of Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre

	Quantity Per Acre		Quantity Per Acre
Alfalfa.....	15 to 20 lbs.	Grass, Timothy.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 ozs.	Hemp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Asparagus 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	1 lb.	Kale, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.
Barley.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Kohlrabi, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Beans, dwarf, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints to 100 feet of drill.....	1 bu.	Leek, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 lbs.
Beans, pole, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints to 100 hills.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Lettuce, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Beets, garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	7 lbs.	Mertynia, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	5 lbs.
Beets, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	6 lbs.	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	3 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Melon, Water, 4 ozs. to 100 hills.....	3 lbs.
Broom Corn.....	10 lbs.	Nasturtium, 2 ozs. to 100 feet of drill.....	15 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Oats.....	2 bu.
Buckwheat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Okra, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Onion Seed, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Carrot, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Onion Seed, for Sets.....	40 to 80 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Parsnips, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Cloves, Alsoke and White Dutch.....	6 lbs.	Parsley, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	3 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, Large Red; Crimson Trefoil.....	8 lbs.	Peas, Garden, 1 pint to 100 feet of drill.....	2 bu.
Clover, Medium.....	12 lbs.	Peas, Field.....	2 bu.
Collards, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	3 ozs.
Corn, sweet, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to 100 hills.....	5 qts.	Potatoes.....	8 bu.
Cress, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs.	Pumpkin, $\frac{1}{4}$ quart to 100 hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	3 lbs.	Radish, 2-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Eggplant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 ozs.	Rye.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu.
Endive, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Salsify, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Flax, broadcast.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Spinach, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill.....	8 lbs.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill.....		Summer Savory, 1 pkt. to 100 feet of drill.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Gourd, 2 ozs. to 100 hills.....		Squash, Summer, 4 ozs. to 100 hills.....	3 lbs.
Grass, Blue, Kentucky.....	2 bu.	Squash, Winter, 8 ozs. to 100 hills.....	3 lbs.
Grass, Blue, English.....	1 bu.	Tomato 1 oz. to 2,500 plants.....	2 ozs.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.	Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 ozs.
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	3 to 5 bu.	Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow, and Wood Meadow.....	2 bu.	Vetches.....	2 bu.
Grass, Red Top, Fancy Clean.....	8 to 10 lbs.	Wheat.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ bu.



Fieldings Kansas Sunflower

# Geo. T. Fielding's Sons

## Manhattan, Kansas

Write your Name and Address plainly and follow the Instructions in Catalogue

Quantity	ARTICLES WANTED	Price

**ERIC** Full Text Provided by ERIC

100-443887-1000

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

9670-02-9

9670-02A

ref: 02.04.21

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2015

# GEO. T. FIELDING'S SONS

SEED MERCHANTS

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

Prices Subject to Change Witout Notice.

## (Sacked) Seed Corn.

(Bu. Lots 10c Higher.)

Pride of North, per bu.	\$5.00
Fielding's Early Calico, per bu.	\$4.75
Model Dent, per bu.	\$5.00
Fielding's Extra Early Silvermine, per bu.	\$4.75
Fielding's White Pearl, per bu.	\$4.50
Kansas Sunflower, per bu.	\$4.75
Hildreth's Yellow Dent, per bu.	\$4.50
Red River or Bloody Butcher, per bu.	\$4.75
Boone County White—the Old Standby, per bu.	\$4.50
Reid's Yellow Dent, per bu.	\$4.75
Johnson County White, per bu.	\$4.50
Hiawatha Yellow Dent, per bu.	\$4.50
Large White Dent, per bu.	\$4.50
Large Yellow Dent, per bu.	\$4.50

## Oats.

Genuine Red Texas, White Northern, per bu.	\$1.20
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## Garden Seeds.

Asparagus, 10c oz., per lb.	70c
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## Beans.

Black Wax, ½ lb. 25c, per lb.	40c
Golden Wax, ½ lb. 25c, per lb.	40c
Refugee Wax, ½ lb. 20c, per lb.	40c
Wardwell's Kidney, ½ lb. 25c, per lb.	40c
Beans, Green Pod, Bush, ½ lb. 20c per lb.	35c
Beans, Pole, ½ lb. 20c, per lb.	35c
Beets, Table, 20c oz., per lb.	\$2.00
Beets, Stock, 10c oz., per lb.	\$1.25

## Early Cabbage.

Wakefield, 45c oz., ¼ lb.	\$1.60
York, 40c oz., ¼ lb.	\$1.25
Winnigstadt, 45c oz., ¼ lb.	\$1.60

## Late Cabbage.

Surehead, 40c oz., ¼ lb.	\$1.25
Flat Dutch, 40c oz., ¼ lb.	\$1.25
All Season, 40c oz., ¼ lb.	\$1.35
All Carrots, 20c oz., per lb.	\$2.25
Cauliflower, \$3.00 oz., 2 oz.	\$5.00

## Celery.

Dwarf Self Balancing, 35c oz., per lb.	\$5.00
Giant Pascal, 20c oz., per lb.	\$2.00
White Plume, 20c oz., per lb.	\$2.00

## Early Sweet Corn.

Adams' Extra Early, per lb.	35c
White Cory, 35c lb., 2 lbs.	65c
Golden Bantam, per lb.	35c
Minnesota, per lb.	35c
All Medium Early, per lb.	35c
Pop Corn, 15c lb., 2 lbs.	25c
Cucumbers, 15c oz., per lb.	\$1.25
Lettuce, 20c oz., ¼ lb.	50c
Musk Melon, 10c oz., per lb.	\$1.10
Honey Dew Musk Melon, 30c oz., ¼ lb.	\$1.00
Mustard, 10c oz., per lb.	\$1.00

## Water Melons.

Dixie, 10c oz., per lb.	80c
Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo 10c oz., per lb.	\$1.00
Tom Watson, 10c oz., per lb.	\$1.00
Mountain Sweet, 10c oz., per lb.	80c

## Onion Seed.

Red Wethersfield, 30c oz., per lb.	\$4.00
Prize Taker, 60c oz., per lb.	\$6.00
Red Globe, 45c oz., per lb.	\$5.00
Yellow Globe Denver, 40c oz., per lb.	\$4.00
Yellow Globe, 45c oz., per lb.	\$5.00
Okra, 10c oz., per lb.	60c
Peas, All Garden, 35c lb., 2 lbs.	65c
Parsnip, 25c oz., per lb.	\$2.50
Parsley, per oz.	20c

## Peppers.

Chinese Giant, per oz.	75c
Large Bell or Bull Nose, per oz.	60c
Long Red Cayenne, per oz.	60c
Red Chili, per oz.	60c
Ruby King, per oz.	60c
Sweet Mountain, per oz.	60c
Pumpkin, 10c oz., per lb.	\$1.00
Pumpkin, Cushaw, 15c oz., per lb.	\$1.50
Radish, 15c oz., per lb.	\$1.75
Rhubarb, 10c oz., per lb.	\$1.00
Salsify, 20c oz., per lb.	\$2.50
Spinach, 20c oz., per lb.	\$2.00
Squash, Summer, 10c oz, per lb	\$1.00
Squash, Winter, 10c oz., per lb.	\$1.00
Boston Marrow, 10c oz., per lb.	90c
Hubbard, 15c oz., per lb.	\$1.50
Pike's Peak, 15c oz., per lb.	\$1.50
Sunflower Seed, Russian, per lb.	15c

## Tomatoes.

Acme, 40c oz., per lb.	\$3.50
Clark's Jewel, 40c oz., per lb.	\$3.50
Dwarf Champion, 30c oz., per lb.	\$3.00
Dwarf Stone, 30c oz., per lb.	\$3.00
Earliana, 35c oz., per lb.	\$5.00
New Stone, 30c oz., per lb.	\$3.00
Trophy, 30c oz., per lb.	\$3.00
Perfection, 30c oz., per lb.	\$3.00
Ponderosa, 50c oz., per lb.	\$6.00
Turnip, 20c oz., per lb.	\$2.00
Asparagus Roots, per 100	25c
Tomato, Cabbage, Pepper plants, in season.	
Sweet Peas, 2 oz.	25c
Nasturtiums, oz.	15c

## Onion Sets.

White, 30c lb., per bu.	\$6.00
Red, 25c lb., per bu.	\$5.00
Yellow, 25c lb., per bu.	\$5.00

